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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2, 1823.

This day, at 12 o'clock the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, by the hands of his private secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensible that full information be laid before them on all important subjects to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs, are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgement, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transaction with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement, connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claims of the citizens of the United States, inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped will have a satisfactory result.

The commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just ground it can be rejected. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the emperor, residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north west coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangement by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper, for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of congress the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to the citizens of the United States under the decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburgh, on the 12th of July, 1822, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of the 22d. of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and, as the term of three years limited by the treaty, for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States, accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from the firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government, that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished in the United States, from the first establishment of independence, suggested by the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule, in all future maritime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded shortly afterwards to their destinations. Of their arrival there, official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A Minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The Minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the Sovereign, to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprized, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors, and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint, to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances, more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January there was a ballance in the treasury of 4,257,427 dollars, 55 cents.—From that time to the thirtieth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will at least equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the treasury on the first of January next a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the 1st of January 1825, a large amount of war debt, and a part of the Revolutionary debt, become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. It is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenues of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund; and in that case, the only part of the debt that will remain, after the year 1835, will be the seven millions of five per cent, stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies, of various descriptions, have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act re-organizing the staff of the army, passed on the 14th of April 1818.

The monies appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical corps, have been in constant and active service in surveying the coast, and projecting the works necessary for its defence.

The military academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as it is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordinance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of little improvement.

The completion of the fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars for exploring the western waters for the location of a scite for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of colonel M'Ree, colonel Lee, and captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labors, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of congress.

During the month of June last, General Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees, while peaceably trading with Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the frontier, would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression is made on them, as well as on other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers of each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so.—As the defence, and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined throughout the Union. The report of the Secretary of War shews the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of congress providing for it, from the failure of the proper Departments in many of the states to make regular returns. The act of May the 12th, 1820, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps of the regular army shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the Navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies and the Gulph of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided by the "act authorising an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies, by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants in a great measure restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command. And in reflecting with high satisfaction on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and the navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that in the fulfilment of that ardous service, the diseases incident to the season and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them several officers of great promise.

In the month of August a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished; and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering; and, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the island, and returned to the United States in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has, however, been obtained, as to the state of the island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government, of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, which almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed practices from that Island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neighbor

sland of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the governor of that island, by an agent who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity, of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others have been threatened with, assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it, might not in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of insuring a proper discipline, destroy the unequality in that respect, between military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations: ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the postmaster general, which accompanies this communication, will show the present state of the post-office department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established, by law, eighty eight thousand six hundred miles of the post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty five thousand seven hundred miles, and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the union, and as many postmasters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the 1st. of July, 1822, to the 1st of July, 1823, was $1,114,345 12 cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the postoffice department amounted to $1,109,885 51 cents; and consisted of the following items: Compensation to postmasters $353,995 98 cents; incidental expenses $30,866 37 cents: transportation of the mail $784,600 8 cents; payments into the treasury, $423 8 cents. On the first of July last, there was due to the department, from postmasters, $135,245 28 cents; from late postmasters and contractors, $256,749 31 cents; making a total amount of ballances due to the department, of $391,994 59 cents; these balances embrace all deliquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the department. There was due by the department, to contractors on the first of July last, $26,548 64 cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the department proportionably increased Although the postage which has accrued within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures $262 821 46 cents, it appears that collections have been made from outstanding ballances to meet the principal part of the current demands.

It is estimated that not more than $250,000 of the above ballances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of monies received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the department to continue its operations without aid from the treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post office law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would no be proper to provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries, with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts furnishes additional evidence of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the treasury since the 4th. of March, 1817, the sum remaining accounted for on the thirtieth of September last, is more than a million and a half of dollars, less than on the thirtieth of September preceding, and, during the same period, a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the 4th. of March, 1817. It will be obvious, that in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the risidue is increased, from the consideration that in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the first comptroller of the treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repairs of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon, and every kind of munition, and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of union itself. Believing as I do, that congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, the jurisdiction remaining to the state through which the canal would pass, I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorize, by an adequate appropriation the employment of a suitable number of officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground, during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will need annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of 7th of May 1822, appropriated the sum of 22,700 dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with commodore Bainbridge were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate, to the purpose intended, and as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

The board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbor of the Port of Presquisle in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed the 3d of March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has long been entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries; and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation.—It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far very different from what was anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect, from that of America. The difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part, to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensible to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principles satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, which nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents, are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union, with its actual state at the close of the revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement, in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it.—At the first epoch our population did not exceed three millions. But by the last census it amounted to ten millions, and what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native, for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the occean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new States have been estabiseed, almost equal, in number, to these which formed the first bond of our Union. This Expansion of our population, and accession of new States to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources and added to our strength and respectability, as a power, is admitted by all.

But, it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other; and in consequence each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect of elevating the character, and in protecting the right of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 2, 1823.

Trials of the Mail robbers.

BALTIMORE, Nov 26.

CIRCUIT COURT—This Court convened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded with the trial of John Emmonhiser, arraigned for robbing the U. S. mail and putting in jeopardy the life of the mail carrier. Reverdy Johnson, Esq. addressed the Jury on the part of the prisoner, and was followed on the same side by U S. Heath, Esq. When Mr. Heath concluded, at three o'clock, the court adjourned and convened again at five. The pleadings were then closed by Elias Glenn Esq. District Attorney. At eight o'clock, Judges Duval and Bland delivered seperate charges to the Jury, who then retired to their room. It is here proper to remark that the indictment consisted of four distinct counts, viz.

The first count charged the prisoner with the robbery of the mail by the use of dangerous weapons, and putting the driver's life in jeopardy.

The second count charged the prisoner with the robbery of the mail, containing letters, packages, &c. by putting the drivers life in jeopardy.

The third count charged the prisoner with the simple robbery of the mail.

The fourth count charged the prisoner with the robbery of the mail, by putting the life of the mail guard in jeopardy.

The jury were absent about an hour, when they returned a verdict of guilty of the third count, and not guilty of the first, second and fourth counts of the indictment.

The verdict thus subjects the prisoner to the punishment of imprisonment only.

—

November 28.

MAIL ROBBERS.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning the Circuit Court of the United States resumed the trial of *Thomas Ward*, arraigned for robbing the mail, &c. DAVID SLEWART, esq. addressed the Jury, in continuation of the defence of the prisoner, and was followed on the same side by REVEROY JOHNSON, esq. The case was closed by the District Attorney. Judges DUVALL and BLAND severally charged the Jury, the latter at considerable length—after which the Jury retired for about one hour, and delivered a verdict of *guilty* on the third count in the indictment, and *not guilty* on the first, second and fourth counts. The third count, it will be recollected embraced only a charge of simple robbery, as in the case of Emmonhiser, and renders the prisoner liable to imprisonment only. The other counts, on which he was found not guilty, were capital counts.—*American.*

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, December 17

The length of the President's Message has compelled us to exclude the greater part of the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, together with a variety of other important matter which we had on hands for this week's paper. We have, however, inserted as much of the proceedings of the legislature, as immediately concerns our own county.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC'R. 4

PETITIONS, for aid to erect a bridge over Bald Eagle creek, in Centre county: for authority to Charles Trezivuloy to make copies of drafts in the public offices at Harrisburg, without paying fees: for a law to make a certain record of assessments in Centre county, evidence in courts of justice:—were read and referred.

SATURDAY, DEC 6.

REPORT. An act for the relief of Charles Trezivuloy of Centre county.

WEDNE DAY, DEC. 10.

A bill was reported, viz.

By Mr. Mitchell, An act declaring part of Fishing Creek a public highway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

MURDER.

An aggravated case of murder has been committed in this city. The exposition of the body for the purpose of identification, and the publicity of an event so horrid, has produced more excitement in the community than any occurrence since what is called the "Doctor's Mob," that took place thirty years since. But, "murder will out," and from certain disclosures in the course of yesterday, there is reason to believe, that the perpetrator of the foul deed will soon be brought before offended justice.

In the course of Saturday forenoon the murdered man was identified by the Rev. Mr. Power, of the Roman Catholic Church, and proves to be that of James Murray.

We have seen Mr. P. and have obtained from him the following statement:—

Mr. Murray arrived here in the Fulton Packet from Boston on Tuesday last, in the neighborhood of which place he had been working in a foundery near five years. He had saved by his hard earnings over four hundred and fifty dollars, which he had with him; and came to this city with an intention to proceed to Buenos Ayres; and, on Thursday visited Mr. Power to ask his advice as to his determination. Mr. P. however dissuaded him from it on account of his not knowing the language, and advised him to go to New Orleans, where he (Mr. Murray) had a brother; and Mr. P. offered to give him a letter to his cousin, who also resided at that place,

To this Mr. M assented. He then left the house of Mr. P. and on the evening of the same day removed his trunk from the vessel to the house of Mr. John Johnson, 65 Front street, and had not been seen afterwards, until found dead in Cuyler's Alley, on Saturday morning, although some of his acquaintance were in pursuit of him on Friday. Mr. M. was a sober industrious man, and was desirous to increase the amount of his hard earnings.—The above disclosure occasioned a more minute search than had been made, in the boarding house of the above Johnson, where was found concealed, a bloody sheet, part of a truss, and an axe. The suspicion induced our police officers to take Johnson, his wife, and children, and also John Spence, shoemaker, and his wife, who reside under the same roof, all to the police office, where the whole were separately examined. Mrs. Johnson being at Newburgh at the time, and not returning until after the murder, was discharged, and returned home with her daughter last evening. Mr. Spence and his wife were also discharged, and he, being in bad health, had a fit shortly after he got home, and his death for some time was apprehended, but was somewhat better late last evening.

Johnson was committed to Bridewell for further examination.

It appears from the examination, that the cook of the vessel also identified Mr. Murray, and went with the officers to Johnson's house, and pointed him out as the man who was in company with the deceased when he took away his trunk.

It also appears, by evidence, that on Thursday evening, two persons at different times were inquired of in the streets the way to Johnson's to both of whom he said he was a stranger and had left his chest with four or five hundred dollars, and was afraid he should lose it—and that Johnson had been in company with him, and left him suddenly.

The opinion is, that the deceased was asleep when the deadly blow was given. The wound is on the left temple, and the hole, which is the size of a dollar, appears to have been made with the back of an axe or stone hammer. It is also believed that the murder was committed on Thursday night, and the body concealed until Friday night, as his feet appeared to have been gnawed by rats.

Gazette.

—

Some discoveries were made yesterday relating to the murder of Murray, which strengthen the belief that the act was committed in the house of Johnson. On a further search of Johnson's house yesterday morning, the chest of the deceased was found under a bed in the room in which it is supposed he slept. The coat and pantaloons of the deceased were also found in the yard behind a pile of wood, having previously, by appearances, been thrown into the sink of the necessary. The head board of the bed was found to be bloody, and a track of blood was discovered from the bed to the cellar. Johnson's dirty clothes, and a female dress were also found with stains of blood on them.—The cartman was also found, who deposed that he carried the chest to the house of Johnson on Thursday last, and was paid for the cartage by Johnson. The coat and pantaloons, and chest, were known to have belonged to the deceased, by the mate and steward of the sloop Fulton. In consequence of these discoveries, the wife and daughter of Johnson were arrested, and after examination, committed for trial.

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NEW YORK, NOV. 25

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

We have just come from the Police Office, where we learned that *John Johnson*, who has been for some days in custody on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Murray, has made a full and satisfactory confession of the horrid deed. We have not been able to obtain a copy of his declaration; but we understand that he entirely acquits every other person else, and states that he perpetrated the crime at midnight, when his family and every other person were asleep. His wife, as already stated, was at Newburg, and did not return till Saturday morning, Johnson has also given information where he concealed the money belonging to the deceased.—The Police declined giving a copy of the confession until the trial comes on, when it will be laid before the court.

Eve. Post.

—

It appears from Johnsons statement, that Murray supped with the family; that shortly after he proposed to retire, stating that he wished his trunk to be with him in his bed room—Johnson told him that his wife being absent he should sleep with him, and took him with the trunk into the bed room. Johnson remained with the two other boarders playing at cards for some hours: they retired, and Johnson said he was then impressed with a desire to possess the money in the trunk of Murray.—He went into the bed room, found him asleep, took from the vest pocket the key, opened the trunk, and took out two bags of dollars, which he threw into a corner. He now became uneasy, and after a lapse of some time he says "the devil" suggested to him to kill Murray to prevent a detection of the robbery. He went into the cellar, procured a hatchet, and went to Murray, who was asleep on his right side, struck him twice on the left temple, which completed the horrid deed——Johnson then bound around the head a pair of drawers and a bolster case, and took him through a trap, door into the cellar. This was on Thursday night; the body remained in the cellar until Friday night; when he removed it to the place where it was found by the watchman.

After he had committed the murder, he became most dreadfully agitated, and could not sleep in his own room: he went into that where his daughters were, and in the course of the night, mentioned it to them, and the money was given to his daughter Mary, who gave it to her brother, an apprentice in Maiden Lane. The boy was this morning sent for, and has confessed where he hid the money. An officer has been sent with him to recover it.

The keeper of the Bridewell states that when Johnson was first committed, he appeared very indifferent, protesting his innocence, and declaring that his mind was quite at ease. Mr Thorp went into his room with blankets, late in the evening, when he had laid himself down—but said he could not sleep in consequence of not lying easy. Yesterday morning he also complained that he had been unable to sleep. This morning he sent early for the keeper, and appeared in great agitation. "The stings of a wounded conscience who can bear?" He stated that he passed a horrible night, and was resolved rather than die with a lie in his mouth, to confess the whole.

Com. Adv.

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From the Pittsburg Statesman, November 25th.

DREADFUL FIRE

At a late hour of the night on Monday the 17th instant, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from the frame house owned by Mr D. Greer, and occupied by Mr Borbridge at the junction of Market and Liberty streets. The fire spread with rapidity to the adjoining buildings, and soon consumed the large house occupied as dry goods stores by Messrs Conecke, Borbridge and Crosthwaite, and a small frame occupied by Green the Barber. —The progress of the fire was so rapid as to preclude the possibility of saving any coosiderable part of the merchandize or household goods, and consequently much was consumed. Owing to the calmness of the night, the unusual activity of the fire companies and the fortunate circumstance of some snow having fallen in the early part of the evening, the progress of the fire was arrested at the parapet wall of Mr Holdship's brick house in market street. The amount of property destroyed is variously estimated at from 10 to 15,000 dollars. How the fire originated is unknown.

We have thus stated an ordinary circumstance—the destruction of property by fire. Every one knows how distressing it is to encounter the sudden bereavement of property and all the comforts of home by a midnight fire. The hurry—the terror—the alternations of fear that will be lost, and the hope that something may yet be rescued, and the final calm dejection when the certainty and extent of the loss is known, are things familiar to many of us, and such circumstances excite a temporary sympathy. But how trifling seem such losses compared with the loss of human life!

The most painful circumstance connected with this fire is, that three persons, Miss Louisa Konecke, sister to Mr Konecke, his son William aged 6 years, and Hetty Latshaw, his little servant girl, perished in the flames! This awful calamity has penetrated with the most profound grief, an amiable family, and cast a gloom over our city. It is the first occurence of the kind in Pittsburgh, and we most fervently pray that it may never again be our painful task to register such a calamity.

Mr Konecke escaped from the house, while the flames were raging through it, by jumping out of a window in the second story, with a child in his arms; his wife was carried out, apparently lifeless, having been severely burnt, and almost sufficated with smoke. She is recovering.

It would be wrong to close this notice without stating that the LADIES on this occasion behaved more gallantly, in joining the ranks and carrying water than did many lazy fellows, who stood with their arms folded, gazing on the flames, without assisting to arrest their progress.

The principal sufferers are Messrs. Konecke, Borbridge and Crosthwaite, Greer and Sewell, with whom we sincerely sympathize.

A few of the bones of the persons who perished in the flames, have been found and interred.

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Caution to Thieves—A young fellow about seventeen years of age, was brought up a few mornings since, before the Police magistrates, in N. Y. in a condition, expressed in common phrase by a comparison with "a drowned rat." The young *gentleman*, it seems had a penchant for poultry, and his own yard did not furnish an adequate supply, he resorted to the deck of a vessel lying at a neighboring dock, on which a number of coops were placed in preparation for a voyage. Whilst he was eagerly engaged in prosecuting the adventure to a successful termination, his foot accidentally slipped, and he was precipitated into the dock, where he narrowly escaped drowning. A watchman heard him struggling in the water, and after assisting him to the shore, conveyed him to the watch-house.

The imminent peril of the unfortunate wight should operate as a warning to those engaged in similar enterprizes, to be cautious in avoiding similar accidents.

N. Y. American.

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On Tuesday morning the body of a man named Jacob Keiser, was found on a small spot of ground, in the middle of Lost Creek; about a mile and a half from this place. The following information was collected from the evidence adduced before the inquest held on the afternoon of that day. After getting a pint flask filled with whiskey, he set off to cross the creek, and in the evening was seen by several persons, sleeping on the little Island. He was found in the morning, with his flask empty, and the ice was broken partly across the creek;—from which it is supposed, that he awakened in the night, and after drinking the liquor, attempted to wade through the water but being benumbed by the cold, and overcome by the effect of the liquor, was unable to proceed, and so returned and perished. The inquest returned a verdict of "death by cold and intoxication."—*Mifflin Eagle.*

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Captain Farrin from Havanna, informs that eighteen American sailors have been imprisoned at that place, on suspicion of having murdered a Spanish sailor on the Mole. Among the number confined are all the crew and mate of the brig Noble, captain Maxwell belonging to Boston.

Baltimore Patriot.

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HARRISBURG CHRONICLE,

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDIAGS

The proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be reported for the Chronicle at the ensuing session, as they have been for several years past, briefly, faithfully, and impartially. The Chronicle will be issued twice a week, at $1 50 the session, to be paid in advance.

It has not been the practice of the editor of this paper to make extensive promises with regard to any of his undertakings, and he does not intend to enter upon it now. The size of this sheet, and the necessity that exists of devoting a part of it to adveritsements, are of themselves bars to the publication of every thing that is said and done in the legislative body.—All, therefore, that we wish to be expected of us, is what we know we have the ability to perform, and that is to furnish a brief sketch of the origin, progress and termination of all matters agitated, with a condensed view of the arguments advanced upon subjects of a general nature, and occasionally, what we conceive to be, the best of the arguments at length. The re-chartering of the Banks, the Ways and Means, the Free Road, &c. are topics that will claim much of the attention of the Legislature, and of the people, and of the proceedings upon them our patrons shall have early and accurate advice.

November 13, 1823.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of a Due Bill from *BERNARD DOUGHERTY*, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-seven cents on the Centre and Kishacoquillis Turnpike Road Company. The said Due Bill although drawn in my name and the said Bernard's, yet the whole sum for which it calls for is coming to me; he having obtained it from me in a fraudulent manner.

MICHAEL M'CORMICK

Spring township, Dec'r 11, 1823.

NEW STORE

CAMBRIDGE & PETRIKIN,

Inform the public, that they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, an elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &c.

Their store is on the north-west corner of the Diamond, and the same lately occupied by Messrs. *Hammond & Page.*

Bellefonte, Dec'r 9th, 1823.

PARTNERSHIP.

PRUNER & TATE,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY HAVE COMMENCED THE

CARPENTER & CABINET MAKING

business, in the Borough of BELLEFONTE, in their shop, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, where they intend carrying on the said business in all their various branches. They intend having in their employment the best of workmen, and keeping on hands at all times a large quantity of work, where persons desirous of purchasing can be accommodated at the shortest notice. Cash, or country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

BELLEFONTE, DEC'R. 17, 1823.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By order of the Orphans Court of Centre County,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO

PUBLIC VENDUE

ON THE PREMISES,

on Tuesday the 30th day of December next, a certain tract of Land, containing

60 ACRES,

or thereabouts, with a log dwelling house, barn, and smith shop, and about 30 acres cleared, situate in Haines township, in the County of Centre, aforesaid. It being the real estate that was of George Zabler, late of said township, deceased. TERMS of sale, one half in hand, and the remainder in two annual payments. Due attendance will be given by Michael Mosser and George Peters, administrators.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by

F. B. SMITH, *C. O. C.*

Bellefonte Nov. 26, 1823.

PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER,

Legislative Reports.

This paper will report the proceedings of the legislature, as usual.

The terms of subscription will be the same as heretofore.

For the session only,	$1 50
For 6 months, session included,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

No doubt the proceedings this session will be unusually interesting. The matters that are expected to come before the legislature are very important. The most prominent of these will be the renewal of the *bank charters*; the *free road* question; appropriations to various objects of improvement; among which will probably be the Potomac and Ohio canal. There will be, we are happy to say, much *talent* and *experience*, in the legislature; and we have no doubt that every public question will receive a due share of *attention, deliberation* and *discussion.*

We shall endeavor to keep our readers apprized of the progress of business—giving a general epitome of the arguments, on public questions, & some of the speeches, at length.

Such as wish to avail themselves of the whole history of the proceedings had better send their names early:

Good opportunities will be afforded by the members to make applications

Harrisburg Nov. 24.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre, will be held at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 26th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte this seventeenth day of December A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Shff.*

CONDITIONS.

OF THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. *Which must be paid in cash* at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

GEO. HENNING,
HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good

DWELLING HOUSE

and a new

LOG BARN,

with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense, a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit tree.

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard, besides a variety of other fruit trees;

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about

200 acres,

with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing

2000 acres,

the quality of which, comparatively, is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages, which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike, leading from Erie through Bellefonte. The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts. Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county, well supplied by nature immediately about them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c. which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c.

The price will be very moderate, for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments, the subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William F. Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N, B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

ELIJAH REEVES,
Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

GEO. ROTHROCK,
Saddler and Harness Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the borough of Bellefonte, in the upper end of the house lately occupied by John M'Kee as a Tavern. His work shall be finished in the best manner, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

The subscriber purchased from *John Rowe*, a tract of land in Halfmoon township, Centre county, part of the consideration whereof he paid, and gave his notes payable in shoes for the balance, viz. One for $174 17 cents dated 22nd February 1823, payable 1st July 1823, on which has been paid $122; another for a like sum, of the same date, payable 1st of July 1824; another for a like sum of the same date, payable 1st July 1825 As a difficulty has arisen as to the title of Mr. Rowe, I hereby forwarn all persons not to take an assignment on these notes as I will not pay them until the title is perfected.

WILLIAM LIGHTY.

Halfmoon, September 6, 1823.

BENJAMIN SNYDER,

Informs the public and his friends that he has rented, and has in complete operation,

SMITH'S MILLS,

near to and adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte. Those who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with despatch. He pledges himself to give general satisfaction; and solicits a share of the public patronage.

10 Dollars
REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 6th inst. an indented apprentice to the Boot & Shoe making named

Joseph Hamilton,

about 19 years old, 5 feet four or five inches high, dark hair and dark complexion. He had on when he went away a bottle green cloth coat, about half worn, blue jacket, Nankeen Pantaloons, and new shoes. It is supposed he has gone towards Sunbury or Bellefonte. Any person apprehending the above boy and delivering him to the subscriber in Lewistown, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

HENRY BUTLER.

October 21.

A Bargain to Be had.

To be sold at private sale, a tract of land situate in Halfmoon township, containing 106 acres, eighty of which are in a high state of cultivation, with about ten acres of first rate meadow and 200 bearing Appletrees. The buildings are a large square log house and bank barn. Also a tract of timber land of eighty acres lying contiguous For terms apply to

Jacob Koffman.

Halfmoon, Nov. 13, 1823 3unti3op

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned not to take an assignment on a note of mine in the hands of Peter Goff, for twenty dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, being obtained from me in a fraudulent manner.

JOSEPH CRANDLE.

Clearfield county, Oct. 14th 1823.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Potter township, Centre county an indented apprentice to the shoemaking trade, named

JOHN LONG,

aged about 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, and had on when he went away, a wool hat a dark roundabout and brown hollan pantaloons. The above reward will be give, but no thanks, to any person who will apprehend said runaway. All persons are also warned not to trust or harbor said runaway on account of the subscriber.

JOSHUA WAY.

Potter township, Oct'r 1, 1823.

S. W. Hull,
Saddler

Intending to leave Bellefonte, on or about the first of January, most respectfully solicits payment from those indebted to him.

Bellefonte, Nov. 17, 1823.

STRAY OXEN.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Rock Iron Works, Centre County, some time during the summer, six or eight Oxen and young Steers, branded with a small brand on the horns thus "P. B." Any person giving information where they can be had willbethankfully rewarded, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

PHILIP BENNER.

Oct. 3, 1823.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A tract of land containing

118

acres, situate in Lamar township Centre county, adjoining the Washington Furnace lands, and others; late the estate of Charles Bennet, deceased. If the above land is not sold on the 25th of December instant, it will be rented. For terms apply to

JAMES BROWN,
DAVID WATSON,
Executors.

Lamar township, Dec'r 3d 1823
3ts

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRE AND KISHACOQUILLIS ROAD COMPANY,

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED,

That an election will be held at the house of *John Kerr*, Potter township, Centre county, on the first Monday of January next, to elect

ONE PRESIDENT,
TWELVE MANAGERS, &
ONE TREASURER,

to conduct the affairs of the company for one years.

FORSTER MILIKEN, *Treas'r.*

November 27th 1823.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, an Apprentice to the CABINET MAKING business, a boy from 14 to 16 years old, whose character as to sobriety and industry can be well recommended. Apply to the subscriber, living in Philipsburg.

JOHN B. MEEK.

A Stray.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Boggs township, Centre county, on the 10th of October last,

A Red Steer,

with some white on his back, supposed to be between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN KIRK.

Nov. 20th 1823.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of David Hogan late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a stock of valuable

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

has been placed at the disposal of the administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices for cash. Orders for all Books and Stationary articles generally used through the country will be satisfactorily supplied. The stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of English books, which will be sold cost value, and in many cases below it. To Clergymen it affords a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with scarce and standard works on theology, both in English and Latin. Orders forwarded, or application made at the store No. 255 MARKET STREET to

JAMES HOGAN JUN'R.

will be faithfully attended to.

Nov. 17th, 1823.

FOR SALE,

ONE half, or a smaller quantity, of a 400 acre tract in Potter township, Centre County, belonging to the estate of Mrs. *Eleanor M. Wallace*, late of Maclaysburg, Dauphin county, dec'd. The land is of superior quality; it is well wattered; about one third of it is cleared, the rest well timbered. It has generally been divided into two farms, there being a house and stable at each end of the tract. The purchaser may have either end, and as much of the cleared land as he wishes. The title is indisputable. Possession can be given on the 1st of April next.

Mr. William Allison, residing at Potter's Mills, near the premises, will show them to persons desirous of purchasing. For terms apply to him or either of the subscribers.

WM. P. MACLAY,
WM. GRAYDON,
WM. M. HALL. } *Ex'rs.*

Lewistown, Nov. 5, 1823.—wtf

Daring Robbery.
$500
REWARD.

On the morning of the 5th of November instant, *Robert Miller* on his return from Kentucky, was ROBBED, on the Turnpike Road, two miles above the turnpike gate at Blair's Gap, of the sum of

5,300 Dollars.

The robbery was committed by two men dressed in *Blue* Clothes; one of them about five feet nine inches high, sandy complexion, very light beard, and without whiskers.

The other somewhat larger, with a black beard, & large black whiskers, shaved to a point on the chin. The money was in notes on various banks, viz: United States Bank, 100ds 50's 20's, 10's and 5's—Virginia notes, as near as he can recollect, four of $100 each, two of which had been cut, and one of them pasted with wafers; also some 30's and tens on the same bank; some Pennsylvania notes, amongst which were one $50 on the Bank of Pennsylvania, and one $50 on the Schuylkill Bank, at Philadelphia, and about $300 in 5 & 10 dollar notes on the Auburn Bank of New York.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the villains, or either of them, and the recovery of the money, or half that sum for either.

VALENTINES & THOMAS.

Bellefonte Iron Works, Centre County, Pa. Nov. 7th, 1823.

N. B. The Editors of the Harrisburg Chronicle, Lancaster Gazette, & the United States Gazette will please give the above three insertions, and forward their bills to the subscribers.

V. & T.

FOR SALE
Or Rent.

The subscriber being desirous of retiring to private life, offers for sale or rent, that well known

TAVERN STAND

in which he now keeps tavern, in the Borough of Bellefonte. Their are on the premises, an elegant

STONE HOUSE,

together with a large and commodious Stable. He will also sell or rent

NINE OUT-LOTS,

adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte. Any person desirous of commencing tavern keeping, will find it greatly to his advantage to purchase or rent the above premises. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Sign "Captain Lawrence."

JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 4th, 1823.

STRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Spring township on the 14th instant, a

Black Steer

branded on the horn O E. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL BILLEW.

Nov. 17, 4np

Militia Notice.

The Field Officers of the 111th Regiment, P. M. will hold a Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion of said Regiment, on the 24th day of this present month, at the house of James Brown Innkeeper, Lamar township, Centre county; and for the 2nd Battalion of said Regiment, on the 26th day of this instant, at the house of John Rankin, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Bellefonte, for the purpose of exonerating the collectors of Militia Fines for said Battalions, from any fines, which, in their opinion, it is impracticable for them to collect, or which ought not to have been imposed.

THO. HORREL, *Brig. Ins. 1st Brig, 10 Div, P. M.*

STRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Spring township, Centre County, some time in June last,

A Red Heifer,

with a white spot on her shoulder, between one and two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY SWARTZ.

December 4, 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHICH WILL BE CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THIS OFFICE.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	1
Swatara Bank,	1
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	8
Brownsville	6